

## University of Groningen

### No association between abdominal pain and Dientamoeba in Dutch and Belgian children

Brands, Martijn Ramon; Van de Vijver, Els; Haisma, Sjoukje Marije; Heida, Anke; van Rheeën, Patrick Ferry

*Published in:*  
Archives of Disease in Childhood

*DOI:*  
[10.1136/archdischild-2018-316383](https://doi.org/10.1136/archdischild-2018-316383)

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

*Document Version*  
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

*Publication date:*  
2019

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

*Citation for published version (APA):*

Brands, M. R., Van de Vijver, E., Haisma, S. M., Heida, A., & van Rheeën, P. F. (2019). No association between abdominal pain and Dientamoeba in Dutch and Belgian children. *Archives of Disease in Childhood*, 104(7), 686-689. <https://doi.org/10.1136/archdischild-2018-316383>

**Copyright**

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: <https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment>.

**Take-down policy**

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

*Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.*



OPEN ACCESS

# No association between abdominal pain and *Dientamoeba* in Dutch and Belgian children

Martijn Ramon Brands,<sup>1</sup> Els Van de Vijver,<sup>2</sup> Sjoukje Marije Haisma,<sup>1</sup> Anke Heida,<sup>1</sup> Patrick Ferry van Rheenen<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Paediatric Gastroenterology, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands

<sup>2</sup>Department of Paediatric Gastroenterology, Antwerp University Hospital, Edegem, Belgium

## Correspondence to

Dr Patrick Ferry van Rheenen, Paediatric Gastroenterology, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen 9700 RB, The Netherlands; p.f.van.rheenen@umcg.nl

Received 12 October 2018

Revised 3 February 2019

Accepted 5 February 2019

## ABSTRACT

**Objective** To study the association between *Dientamoeba fragilis* colonisation and faecal calprotectin to see whether the parasite is a harmless commensal or a gut pathogen.

**Design** Cross-sectional study of previously collected stool samples.

**Setting and patients** Two hundred stool samples originated from children aged 5–19 years with chronic abdominal pain and diarrhoea, who were seen in paediatric clinics in the Netherlands and Belgium and in whom somatic gastrointestinal disorders were excluded. Another 122 samples came from a healthy community-based reference population of the same age. All stool samples were analysed with real-time PCR for the detection of *D. fragilis* and with an ELISA for calprotectin—a biomarker of gastrointestinal inflammation.

**Main outcome measures** Prevalence of *D. fragilis* colonisation and results of stool calprotectin testing.

**Results** *D. fragilis* was detected in 45% (95% CI 38% to 51%) of patients and in 71% (95% CI 63% to 79%) of healthy children. Median (IQR) concentrations of calprotectin in patients and healthy children with a positive PCR result were not different from those with a negative PCR result (40 (40–55) µg/g vs 40 (40–75) µg/g, respectively).

**Conclusion** Since *D. fragilis* colonisation is most prevalent in healthy children and is not associated with an increase in faecal calprotectin concentration, our data do not support the inference that *D. fragilis* is a pathogenic parasite. Routinely testing for *D. fragilis* in children with chronic abdominal pain should therefore be discouraged.

## INTRODUCTION

*Dientamoeba fragilis*, a flagellate protozoan parasite that inhabits the human bowel, was first described 100 years ago by Jepps and Dobell, who thought of it as a non-pathogenic organism.<sup>1</sup> Since then, many studies have assessed the pathogenicity of *D. fragilis* in two indirect ways. First, by linking its presence to gastrointestinal symptoms, including diarrhoea and abdominal pain, and second, by observing whether eradication leads to resolution of symptoms. In table 1, we present an overview of the clinical studies that used these indirect methods from the year 2000 onwards. We show that, regardless of the method used, the controversy surrounding the pathogenicity of *D. fragilis* persists to this day.

A direct method to assess the pathogenicity of *D. fragilis* was used in mice, where inoculation with

## What is already known on this topic?

- ▶ The debate about the pathogenicity of *Dientamoeba fragilis* is ongoing.
- ▶ Previous studies tried to link the detection of the parasite in stool to the presence of gastrointestinal symptoms or observed whether successful eradication led to resolution of symptoms.
- ▶ Faecal calprotectin is a sensitive marker of intestinal inflammation.

## What this study adds?

- ▶ We assessed whether the presence of *D. fragilis* in stool was associated with increased faecal calprotectin concentration.
- ▶ The lack of association between *D. fragilis* colonisation and intestinal inflammation suggests that the parasite is a harmless commensal.
- ▶ Routinely testing for *D. fragilis* in children with gastrointestinal symptoms should be discouraged.

*D. fragilis* induced an influx of eosinophils, neutrophils and macrophages in the intestinal wall.<sup>2</sup> If a similar inflammatory response would take place in the human gut, it should be possible to measure an increase of calprotectin in stool of colonised patients. Calprotectin is a peptide mainly released by neutrophils and also by macrophages and monocytes invading the gut mucosa during an inflammatory response.<sup>3</sup> To date, it has only been shown in a mouse model that *D. fragilis* is associated with an elevated faecal calprotectin concentration.<sup>4</sup> In humans, this has not yet been investigated. We aimed to study the relationship between *D. fragilis* colonisation and stool calprotectin measurements.

## METHODS

### Design

This study was a retrospectively planned secondary analysis of prospectively collected data. We used stool samples from a community-based cohort of healthy children ('controls') aged 5–19 years<sup>5</sup> and from children with chronic abdominal pain and diarrhoea ('cases') aged 6–18 years.<sup>6</sup>



© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2019. Re-use permitted under CC BY. Published by BMJ.

**To cite:** Brands MR, Van de Vijver E, Haisma SM, et al. Arch Dis Child Epub ahead of print: [please include Day Month Year]. doi:10.1136/archdischild-2018-316383

**Table 1** Studies on the pathogenicity of *Dientamoeba fragilis*. Excluding case studies and studies published before the year 2000

Study	Research question	Considers <i>Dientamoeba</i> to be			Detection method
	Is the presence of GI symptoms linked to positive stool tests?	Does eradication lead to resolution of symptoms?	Pathogenic	Not pathogenic	
de Wit de <i>et al</i> <sup>17</sup>	✓			✓	LM
Bosman <i>et al</i> <sup>18</sup>		✓	✓		TFT
Stark <i>et al</i> <sup>19</sup>	✓		✓		PCR
Vandenberg <i>et al</i> <sup>20</sup>		✓	✓		PCR and TFT
Kurt <i>et al</i> <sup>21</sup>		✓	✓		LM
Stark <i>et al</i> <sup>22</sup>	✓	✓	✓		PCR
Yakoob <i>et al</i> <sup>23</sup>	✓		✓		PCR and LM
Engsbro <i>et al</i> <sup>24</sup>		✓		✓	PCR
de Jong <i>et al</i> <sup>12</sup>	✓	✓		✓	PCR
Röser <i>et al</i> <sup>25</sup>		✓		✓	PCR
Bruijnesteijn van Coppenraet <i>et al</i> <sup>13</sup>	✓			✓	PCR
Krogsgaard <i>et al</i> <sup>11</sup>	✓			✓	PCR and LM
Ögren <i>et al</i> <sup>26</sup>	✓		✓		PCR and LM
Holtman <i>et al</i> <sup>14</sup>	✓			✓	PCR
Jokelainen <i>et al</i> <sup>15</sup>	✓			✓	PCR

GI, gastrointestinal; LM, light microscopy; TFT, triple faeces test.

Setting and participants

Controls (n=122) were recruited from primary and secondary schools in the Netherlands between June 2015 and March 2016. Participants defecated onto a stool collection sheet (FecesCatcher, TAG Hemi VOF, Zeijen, The Netherlands) held above their toilet and collected one stool sample in a screw top container. In this way, contamination by toilet water was impossible. Containers were sent to the hospital laboratory of the University Medical Center Groningen. All samples with a transport time exceeding 7 days were excluded, as stability of calprotectin was no longer guaranteed.<sup>3</sup> On arrival, samples were stored at -80°C until further analysis. Detailed inclusion and exclusion criteria are listed in the published study protocol.<sup>5</sup>

Cases had persistent diarrhoea for more than 4 weeks, or more than two episodes of abdominal pain and diarrhoea in the past 6 months, and consulted a paediatrician for the first time for this complaint. They were recruited from 3 tertiary care and 16 secondary care centres in both the Netherlands and Belgium.<sup>6</sup> Stool samples were collected between September 2014 and September 2016. The collection method, transport

time and storage were similar as described for the controls. For the purpose of this study, we excluded stool samples from cases who were eventually diagnosed with a somatic gastrointestinal disorder or gastrointestinal infection other than *D. fragilis* and remained with 200 stool samples for the current study.

Measurements

We used real-time PCR to determine the presence of *D. fragilis*. Additionally, faecal samples from cases were also tested for other gastrointestinal pathogens, including Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli*, *E. coli* O157gen, *Cryptosporidium*, *Entamoeba histolytica*, *Giardia lamblia*, *Salmonella*, *Shigella*/enteroinvasive *E. coli* and *Campylobacter*.<sup>7</sup> Calprotectin concentrations were measured with the fCal ELISA test of BÜHLMANN Laboratories AG (Schönenbuch, Switzerland).

Variables

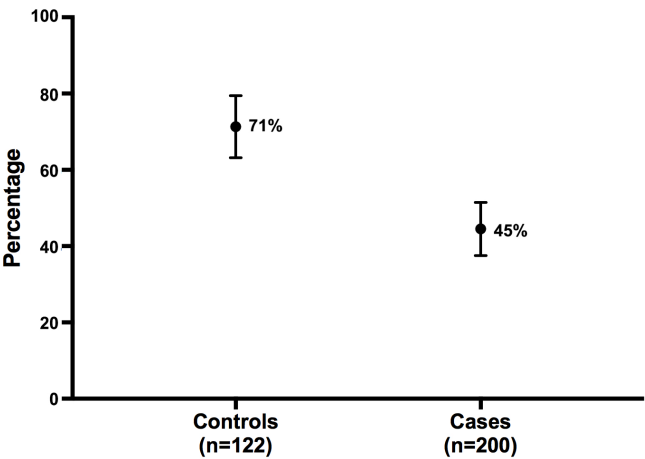
Primary outcome of this study was the distribution of stool calprotectin concentrations in individuals colonised with *D. fragilis* compared with the distribution in those without the parasite.

Statistical methods

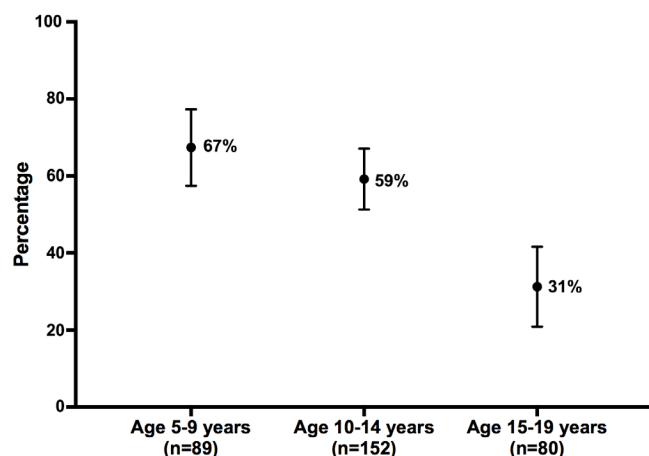
Demographic information and stool results were recorded electronically using SPSS V.22.0 for Windows and are presented with GraphPad Prism V.7 for Mac (GraphPad Software, San Diego, California, USA). Standard descriptive statistics were used. Not normally distributed variables are presented as median and IQR and were tested using the Mann-Whitney U test. All tests were two sided, and the level of significance was set at a p value <0.05.

Ethical approval

The data were collected and recorded by the investigators in such a manner that subjects could not be identified, neither directly nor through identifiers linked to the subjects. The legal guardians from all participants, as well as the children aged 12 years and above, gave informed consent to use residual materials for future research.



**Figure 1** Point estimate (and 95% CI) of *Dientamoeba fragilis* prevalence in controls versus cases.



**Figure 2** Point estimate (and 95% CI) of *Dientamoeba fragilis* prevalence per age category.

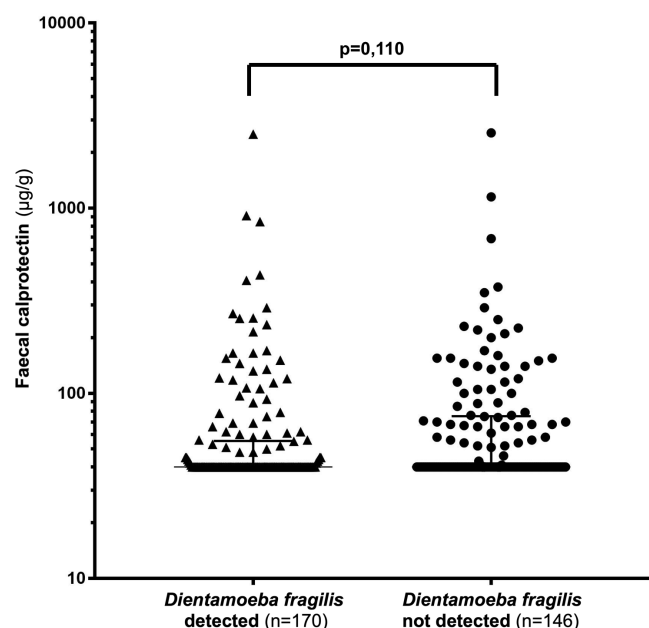
## RESULTS

We analysed stool samples from 122 controls (48% men) with a median (IQR) age of 12 (9–14) years, and from 200 cases (52% men) with a median (IQR) age of 12 (9–15) years. Gender and age distribution were not different between groups ( $p=0.491$  and  $0.154$ , respectively).

### Prevalence

Figure 1 shows that 87 of 122 controls (71%, 95% CI 63% to 79%) were colonised with *D. fragilis*, compared with 89 of 200 cases (45%, 95% CI 38% to 51%). The difference between groups was significant ( $p<0.001$ ).

Figure 2 shows a decreasing prevalence of *D. fragilis* colonisation with increasing age during childhood and adolescence. When using 5 year intervals in age (5 to 9, 10 to 14, and 15 to 19 years), *D. fragilis* prevalence was respectively 67% (95%CI 57 to 76), 59% (95%CI 51 to 67) and 31% (95%CI 22 to 42).



**Figure 3** Dot plot of faecal calprotectin concentrations in children with and without *Dientamoeba fragilis* colonisation. The top whisker indicates the 75th percentile.

### Faecal calprotectin

Six of 322 frozen samples contained too little faecal material to measure the calprotectin concentration. The remaining 316 samples were further analysed. One hundred and seventy samples (54%, 95% CI 48% to 59%) tested positive for *D. fragilis*. The median (IQR) calprotectin concentration in these samples was 40 (40–55)  $\mu\text{g/g}$ , compared with 40 (40–75)  $\mu\text{g/g}$  in the *D. fragilis*-negative samples, as shown in figure 3.

## DISCUSSION

In this paper, we present for the first time that *D. fragilis* colonisation in children and teenagers is not associated with increased faecal calprotectin concentrations. In combination with the observation that *D. fragilis* colonisation is most prevalent in healthy individuals, we postulate that the parasite is a non-pathogenic organism. Presence of the parasite does not trigger inflammatory cells to release calprotectin.

### Comparison with existing literature

As far as we know, no other faecal markers of intestinal inflammation have yet been investigated on their association with *D. fragilis*. We identified one animal study that investigated the relationship between the presence of *D. fragilis* and faecal calprotectin in mice.<sup>4</sup> The group of mice that were inoculated with *D. fragilis* had a mean (SD) faecal calprotectin concentration of 69 (22) ng/mL, compared with 33 (13) ng/mL in control mice. The small sample size ( $n=16$ ) and the questionable applicability of this animal model to study human dientamoebiasis reduce the relevance of these observations.

Despite the use of the stool collection sheet to prevent the contamination of stool samples with toilet water, the prevalence of *D. fragilis* colonisation in the controls is among the highest currently reported. A literature search indicated that the prevalence of *D. fragilis* varied from 0.4% in healthy school children from Turkey<sup>8</sup> to 61% in healthy school children from Lebanon.<sup>9</sup> Higher prevalences can be partially ascribed to the use of real-time PCR, which is more sensitive than light microscopy.<sup>7</sup> Furthermore, higher rates of *D. fragilis* colonisation are often seen where sanitation and hygiene levels are poor.<sup>10</sup> Perhaps the high prevalence of *D. fragilis* colonisation is a reflection of the waning habit of hand washing before meals in the Netherlands.

The observation that *D. fragilis* is more commonly detected in healthy, non-symptomatic individuals than in symptomatic patients was previously done by numerous other adult and paediatric case-control studies.<sup>11–15</sup> All of these studies questioned the pathogenicity of *D. fragilis* (see table 1).

### Implications for paediatric practice

The availability of testing for *D. fragilis*, as part of the routine evaluation of children with gastrointestinal symptoms, varies between different European countries. We recently sent out a survey in the form of a clinical problem-solving exercise<sup>16</sup> to assess the current practice in the Netherlands and Belgium in relation to *D. fragilis*. The 30 respondents came from paediatric centres involved in the recruitment of cases for the current study. We observed that there was no uniformity in the detection of *D. fragilis* nor in the management of *D. fragilis* positive children with chronic abdominal pain and diarrhoea. The approach varied from ignoring the presence of the parasite to making an effort to eradicate.

The findings of the current study add to the ongoing debate about the pathogenicity of *D. fragilis*. Detection of the parasite in stool is not associated with increased faecal calprotectin



concentrations, and we therefore postulate that the parasite is merely a harmless commensal.

We acknowledge that stool calprotectin testing is an indirect method to evaluate neutrophil invasion of the gut mucosa. However, our observations that *D. fragilis* colonisation is: (1) not associated with increased faecal calprotectin concentrations and (2) most prevalent in healthy individuals do not justify invasive procedures such as taking mucosal biopsies to further investigate its pathogenicity. We advise against testing for *D. fragilis* in children with chronic abdominal pain.

**Correction notice** This article has been corrected since it first published online. The open access licence type has been amended.

**Contributors** PFvR conceived the study. AH, EVdV, SMH and PFvR initiated the study design. MRB drafted the first version of the article. All other authors revised the article critically for important intellectual content. All authors gave final approval of the version to be submitted.

**Funding** The authors have not declared a specific grant for this research from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

**Disclaimer** The company had no role in the design, execution, analyses and interpretation of the data, or in the decision to submit the results.

**Competing interests** PFvR received financial support from BÜHLMANN Laboratories AG (Schönenbuch, Switzerland) for other ongoing trials.

**Ethics approval** The Medical Ethics Review Committee of the University Medical Center Groningen confirmed that this retrospectively planned secondary analysis of two observational studies was not subject to the Dutch Medical Research Involving Human Subjects Act.

**Provenance and peer review** Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

**Open access** This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 Unported (CC BY 4.0) license, which permits others to copy, redistribute, remix, transform and build upon this work for any purpose, provided the original work is properly cited, a link to the licence is given, and indication of whether changes were made. See: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

## REFERENCES

- Jepps MW, Dobell C. *Dientamoeba fragilis* n. g., n. sp., a new intestinal amoeba from man. *Parasitology* 1918;10:352–67.
- El-Gayar EK, Mokhtar AB, Hassan WA. Study of the pathogenic potential of *Dientamoeba fragilis* in experimentally infected mice. *Parasite Epidemiol Control* 2016;1:136–43.
- Roseth AG, Fagerhol MK, Aadland E, et al. Assessment of the neutrophil dominating protein calprotectin in feces. A methodologic study. *Scand J Gastroenterol* 1992;27:793–8.
- Munasinghe VS, Vella NG, Ellis JT, et al. Cyst formation and faecal-oral transmission of *Dientamoeba fragilis*—the missing link in the life cycle of an emerging pathogen. *Int J Parasitol* 2013;43:879–83.
- Heida A, Kobold ACM, Wagenmakers L, et al. Reference values of fecal calgranulin C (S100A12) in school aged children and adolescents. *Clin Chem Lab Med* 2017;56:126–31.
- Heida A, Van de Vijver E, Muller Kobold A, et al. Selecting children with suspected inflammatory bowel disease for endoscopy with the calgranulin C or calprotectin stool test: protocol of the CACATU study. *BMJ Open* 2017;7:e015636.
- Bruijnesteijn van Coppenraet LE, Wallinga JA, Ruijs GJ, et al. Parasitological diagnosis combining an internally controlled real-time PCR assay for the detection of four protozoa in stool samples with a testing algorithm for microscopy. *Clin Microbiol Infect* 2009;15:869–74.
- Taş Cengiz Z, Akbayram S, Çiçek M, et al. Intestinal parasitoses detected in primary schoolchildren in the Van province. *Türkiye parazitolojii Derg* 2009;33:289–93.
- Osman M, El Safadi D, Cian A, et al. Prevalence and Risk Factors for Intestinal Protozoan Infections with Cryptosporidium, Giardia, Blastocystis and Dientamoeba among Schoolchildren in Tripoli, Lebanon. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis* 2016;10:1–18.
- Stark D, Barratt J, Chan D, et al. the neglected trichomonad of the human bowel. *Clin Microbiol Rev* 2016;29:553–80.
- Krogsgaard LR, Engsbø AL, Stensvold CR, et al. The prevalence of intestinal parasites is not greater among individuals with irritable bowel syndrome: a population-based case-control study. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2015;13:507–13.
- de Jong MJ, Korterink JJ, Benninga MA, et al. Dientamoeba fragilis and chronic abdominal pain in children: a case-control study. *Arch Dis Child* 2014;99:1109–13.
- Bruijnesteijn van Coppenraet LE, Dullaert-de Boer M, Ruijs GJ, et al. Case-control comparison of bacterial and protozoan microorganisms associated with gastroenteritis: application of molecular detection. *Clin Microbiol Infect* 2015;21–592.e9–592.e19.
- Holtman GA, Kranenberg JJ, Blanker MH, et al. Dientamoeba fragilis colonization is not associated with gastrointestinal symptoms in children at primary care level. *Fam Pract* 2017;34:25–9.
- Jokelainen P, Hebbelstrup Jensen B, Andreassen BU, et al. Dientamoeba fragilis, a commensal in children in danish day care centers. *J Clin Microbiol* 2017;55:1707–13.
- Dhaliwal G, Sharpe BA. Twelve tips for presenting a clinical problem solving exercise. *Med Teach* 2009;31:1056–9.
- Jokelainen P, Koopmans MP, Kortbeek LM, et al. Etiology of gastroenteritis in sentinel general practices in the netherlands. *Clin Infect Dis* 2001;33:280–8.
- Bosman DK, Benninga MA, van de Berg P, et al. [Dientamoeba fragilis: possibly an important cause of persistent abdominal pain in children]. *Ned Tijdschr Geneesk* 2004;148:575–9.
- Stark D, Beebe N, Marriott D, et al. Prospective study of the prevalence, genotyping, and clinical relevance of Dientamoeba fragilis infections in an Australian population. *J Clin Microbiol* 2005;43:2718–23.
- Vandenbergh O, Peek R, Souayah H, et al. Clinical and microbiological features of dientamoebiasis in patients suspected of suffering from a parasitic gastrointestinal illness: a comparison of Dientamoeba fragilis and Giardia lamblia infections. *Int J Infect Dis* 2006;10:255–61.
- Kurt O, Girginkardeşler N, Balcioglu IC, et al. A comparison of metronidazole and single-dose ornidazole for the treatment of dientamoebiasis. *Clin Microbiol Infect* 2008;14:601–4.
- Stark D, Barratt J, Roberts T, et al. A review of the clinical presentation of dientamoebiasis. *Am J Trop Med Hyg* 2010;82:614–9.
- Yakoob J, Jafri W, Beg MA, et al. Blastocystis hominis and Dientamoeba fragilis in patients fulfilling irritable bowel syndrome criteria. *Parasitol Res* 2010;107:679–84.
- Engsbø AL, Stensvold CR, Nielsen HV, et al. Treatment of Dientamoeba fragilis in patients with irritable bowel syndrome. *Am J Trop Med Hyg* 2012;87:1046–52.
- Röser D, Simonsen J, Stensvold CR, et al. Metronidazole therapy for treating dientamoebiasis in children is not associated with better clinical outcomes: a randomized, double-blinded and placebo-controlled clinical trial. *Clin Infect Dis* 2014;58:1692–9.
- Ögren J, Dienus O, Löfgren S, et al. Dientamoeba fragilis prevalence coincides with gastrointestinal symptoms in children less than 11 years old in Sweden. *Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis* 2015;34:1995–8.